

TRICHOPTERA⁵

Neuroclipsis sp. Al = *Polycentropus* sp.

These changes slightly increase the number of forms found at station A, and add one to the total at station F. However, the conclusions originally presented still appear to be warranted.

A New Species of *Uroxys* from Peru (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae)

By MARK ROBINSON, Research Associate, Department of
Insects, The Academy of Natural Sciences
of Philadelphia

Uroxys variabilis new species

This species differs from *productus* Arrow by the lack of a strong sulcus in the middle of the pronotum and the shape of the basal groove of the pygidium. From *cuprescens* Westwood it is distinguished by the lack of a strong angulation at the inner edge of the male anterior tibia. From both of the above species and all other species in the genus it can be separated by the apices of the male major elytra, which are very different. Thanks are due Dr. A. Martinez of Buenos Aires, Argentina, for confirming the status of this very interesting insect.

Male major. Elongate; shining; dark reddish, hairs light brownish.

Clypeus triangularly emarginate with a tooth on either side of the emargination. There is a shallow, longitudinal sulcus running back from the clypeal emargination. The eyes are large and are separated by about twice their combined width. The surface of the frons and clypeus is minutely punctured and microscopically alutaceous. The edge of the genae and clypeus are fimbriate.

⁵ Determined by Professor H. H. Ross.

Side margins of the thorax are widest just back of the middle. Inside each side margin is a shallow, longitudinal sulcus. The pronotal punctures are a trifle larger in diameter than those on the head.

The apices of the elytra near the first to fourth striae are produced to the rear into rounded lobes. The striae are well indicated and regularly, crenately punctured. The intervals are barely convex. The surface of the intervals are punctured about the same as the pronotum.

The anterior femur is unarmed. The fore tibia is quite long and very thin near the base with the inner edge slightly flexuous. The outer edge is tridentate in the distal one-third. Anterior tibial spur slender, down bent in distal one-third to the acute apex. The suture between the mesosternum and the metasternum is acutely produced forward. Base of the pygidium has a nearly straight groove running from the middle toward each side.

Length, 10.0 mm.; breadth, 5.9 mm.

Male minor. Like the male major with the following exceptions. The apices of the elytra are rounded and not produced into lobes. The suture between the mesosternum and the metasternum is not produced as far forward as it is in the male major. Thorax is widest at the middle. The anterior tibia is shorter and not quite so thin in proportion.

Length, 7.3 to 8.5 mm.; breadth, 3.6 to 4.1 mm.

Female. Agrees with the male minor with the following exceptions. The thoracic side margins are widest before the middle. The anterior tibia is wider with the inner edge nearly straight while the outer edge is tridentate in the distal half. The anterior tibial spur of this sex is not as strongly curved downwards as it is in the male. Pygidium does not slant forward so acutely therefor the abdominal segments are wider along the center.